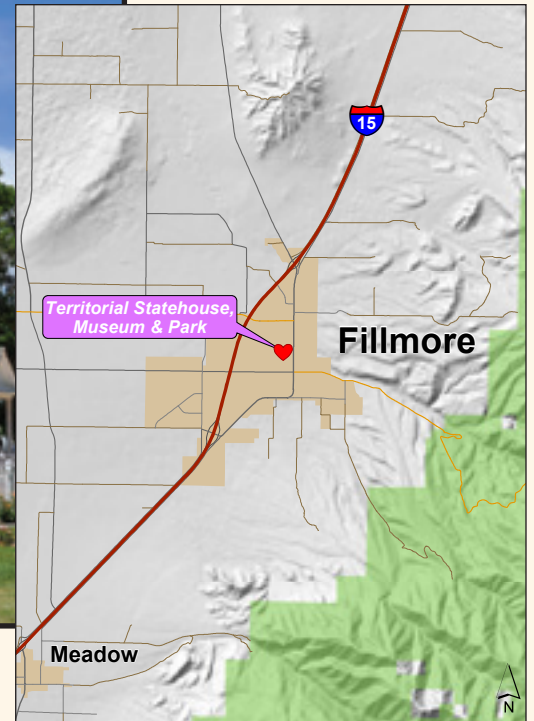


# Adventure 1



## Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum

GPS N 38.967679 - W 112.325138  
50 West Capitol Avenue, Fillmore, UT  
435-743-5316

[www.stateparks.utah.gov/parks/territorial-statehouse/](http://www.stateparks.utah.gov/parks/territorial-statehouse/)  
9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon - Sat

Holiday Closures: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

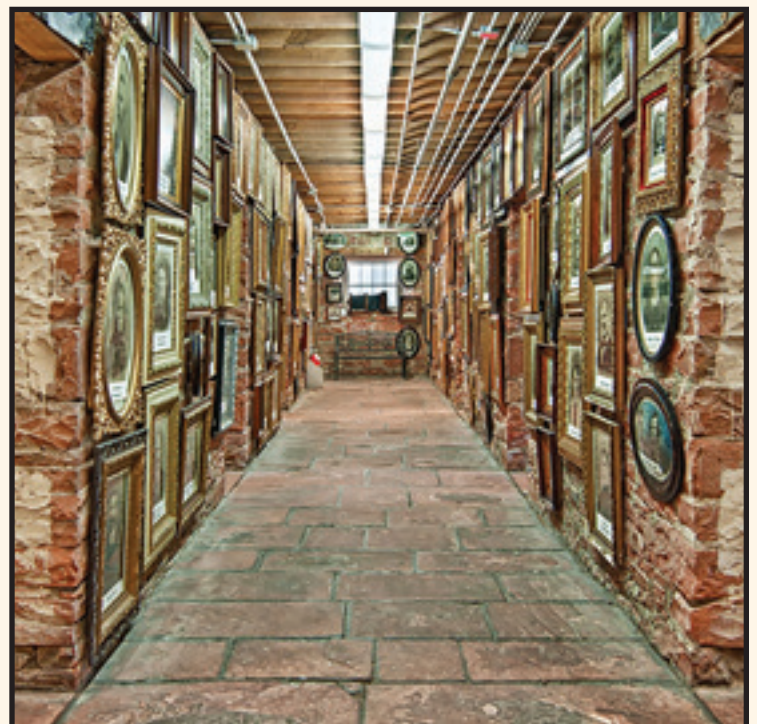
Accessible by: Family Car, SUVs

Founded in 1851, Fillmore was Utah's first capital. Named after President Millard Fillmore to curry favor for early statehood, Fillmore lay at the center of the proposed state of Deseret. That state stretched from San Bernardino, CA, through much of the Great Basin into Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and Nevada.

A territorial capitol building was begun in 1852 at the center of this empire. Today's red sandstone building's original plans called for three levels and four wings, connected by a Moorish dome at the center. Only the south wing of Utah's oldest existing governmental building was completed. The existing portion was finished in time for the December 1855 meeting of the Territorial Legislature, which was the only full session held in the old statehouse. In December 1858, the seat of government was moved to Salt Lake City--long before statehood in 1896. Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum offers a museum store and auditorium. Also, an All-American Rose Society Garden and picnic areas adjoin the museum. Two restored pioneer cab-

ins and an 1867 stone school-house are also located on the grounds. Camping and lodging facilities are located nearby.

The park also hosts youth camps and/or family reunions, providing activities such as pioneer games, dances, swimming, etc. Contact the park for more information and to make a reservation.



# Cove Fort Historic Site

GPS N 38.600661 - W112.582153

Open Daily from 9am to dusk

435-438-5547

[www.history.lds.org](http://www.history.lds.org)

How to get there: Located immediately north-east of the junction of I-15 and I-70, in the south-east corner of Millard County, 30 miles south of Fillmore.

In the fall of 1849, Brigham Young sent Parley P. Pratt and a group of fifty men to explore southern Utah.

This exploring company passed through the Cove Creek area before returning home to recommend the establishment of communities north and south of Cove Creek. Within the next few years, many towns in central and southern Utah were established. The pioneers who built these towns traveled through the Cove Creek region, as did a growing number of traders, trappers and settlers. Today, visitors can take a tour of the volcanic rock fort, the Ira N. Hinckley log home, garden, blacksmith shop, corral, barn, and bunkhouse. Cove Fort Days are the first Friday and Saturday in August.



## Ira Hinckley

The Cove Creek area was the midway point between Fillmore on the north and Beaver on the south. It was an ideal location to construct a fort to provide safety and rest for weary travelers.

On April 12, 1867, Brigham Young asked Ira Hinckley to

supervise the fort's construction. It was built of black volcanic rock and limestone native to the area. The walls are 100 feet long and 18 feet high. Lumber, mostly cedar and pine, was used for the roof, interior rooms and the massive fort doors. The fort contains twelve rooms. The rooms on the south were for business, domestic and entertainment purposes. The north rooms were for overnight guests and family living quarters. For 23 years the fort bustled with activity. News of the west and the nation throbbed over the telegraph lines.

Postal riders delivered mail to Mormon settlements to the north and south. Each day two stagecoaches, with a variety of travelers, rumbled up to the fort.

As times changed, so did the need for the fort. In 1890, the Church leased out and later sold the fort. The descendants of Ira and Arza Hinckley acquired Cove Fort in 1988. They donated it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as an historic site. Extensive renovation restored the fort and its accompanying outbuildings to the authentic 1867 time period.